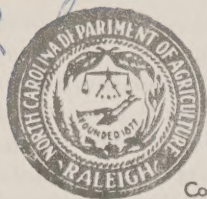


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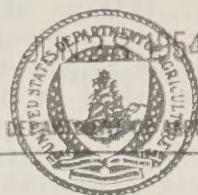


NORTH CAROLINA



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U. S. DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

No. 160

RALEIGH, N. C.

JUNE 8, 1954

NORTH CAROLINA PRICE INDEX UP 1 POINT

The "All Farm Products" index of prices received by North Carolina farmers at local markets increased 1 point during the month ended May 15, 1954. The May index of 259 compares with an index of 264 a year ago and an index of 291 on May 15, 1952. All commodity indexes except the cotton and cottonseed index were below those for the same period a year ago.

Compared to last month all the commodities

(Continued on Page 2)

U. S. PARITY RATIO UNCHANGED

The Index of Prices Received by U. S. Farmers increased 1 point (four-tenths of one percent) during the month ending May 15. Increased prices for potatoes and cattle and high prices for early marketings of new crop cantaloups and watermelons more than offset decreases for hogs, milk, and strawberries. The index was 258 percent of its 1910-14 average on May 15, compared with 263 a year earlier.

(Continued on Page 2)



Typical Scene in Eastern North Carolina as Harvesting of the Commercial Potato Crop Gets Underway

N. C. PRICE INDEX (Continued)

dity indexes were down slightly except the miscellaneous products index which was up 12 points (4 percent). This index was pulled up by somewhat higher prices for soybeans, sweet potatoes, wool and apples. See the accompanying tables for these comparisons and the poultry feed-price ratios.

U. S. PARITY RATIO (Cont'd)

After holding steady from March to April, the Parity Index (Prices Paid, Interest, Taxes, and Wage Rates) rose slightly in mid-May to reach 284 percent of its 1910-14 average. Increases in prices of family living items accounted for this upturn, with other component indexes holding unchanged from April to May. The May Parity Index was about 1 percent higher than a year ago and at the highest level recorded since January 1953.

With both farm product prices and prices paid by farmers up slightly this month, the Parity Ratio held unchanged at 91,3 percent lower than a year earlier.

N. C. AND U. S. INDEX NUMBERS

Commodity	Apr. 15 1954	May 15 1954	May 15 1953	May 15 1952	May 15 1951
N. C. INDEX NUMBERS					
All Farm Products.....	258	259	264	291	316
Cotton & Cottonseed....	265	264	263	301	356
Grains.....	191	188	197	199	198
Meat Animals...	327	326	330	422	449
Poultry.....	201	200	233	192	240
Dairy Products...	235	229	238	241	238
Miscellaneous..	262	274	288	303	246
Ratio of Prices Rec'd to Paid*	91	91	94	101	112
U. S. INDEX NUMBERS					
Prices Received Prices Paid	257	258	263	293	305
Int., taxes & Wage Rates....	283	284	280	289	282
Ratio of Prices Rec'd to Paid.	91	91	94	101	108

* Ratio of N. C. prices received to U. S. prices paid.

N. C. LAND VALUES DROP

As of March 1954, the index of farm real estate values per acre in North Carolina was 423 (1912-1914=100) for the State. This was 23 points (5 percent) below the record high index of 446 for March 1953.

The Tar Heel State continued to hold the highest index in the nation, followed by Alabama with an index of 314 and Ken-

(Continued on Page 3)

PRICES RECEIVED BY FARMERS

		N. C.		U. S.
COMMODITY	UNIT	APR. 15 1954	MAY 15 1954	MAY 15 1954
-DOLLARS-				
CORN.....	BU.	1.65	1.66	1.47
WHEAT.....	BU.	2.13	2.08	2.00
OATS.....	BU.	.95	.89	.766
BARLEY.....	BU.	1.30	1.29	1.08
RYE.....	BU.	2.30	2.30	1.02
SORGHUM GRAINS	CWT.	2.70	2.60	2.47
SOYBEANS.....	BU.	3.15	3.25	3.55
PEANUTS.....	LB.	.120	.120	.112
COTTON.....	LB.	.340	.340	.322
COTTONSEED...	TON	56.00	55.00	51.40
WOOL.....	LB.	.520	.530	.543
HOGS.....	CWT.	24.90	24.90	25.70
BEEF CATTLE..	CWT.	12.80	12.80	17.60
VEAL CALVES..	CWT.	19.80	18.60	18.40
SHEEP.....	CWT.	6.00	5.50	7.01
LAMBS.....	CWT.	19.00	21.50	21.80
MILK COWS....	Hd.	110.00	105.00	152.00
CHICKENS, ALL	LB.	.246	.228	.225
EGGS.....	DOZ.	.380	.390	.331
MILK, WHLSE. 1/	CWT.	5.05	4.80	3.50 2/
RETAIL 3/	QT.	.213	.213	.200
BUTTERFAT....	LB.	.51	.500	.562
HAY, ALL BALE	TON	33.10	32.40	21.80
POTATOES.....	BU.	1.40	1.50	1.34
SWEET POTATOES	BU.	2.60	2.90	2.63
APPLES, COM'L	BU.	3.50	3.60	3.44
LESPEDEZA SEED	CWT.	19.90	19.60	21.20
KOREAN.....	CWT.	19.50	19.00	-
KOBE.....	CWT.	20.00	20.00	-
COM. & TENN. 76	CWT.	24.00	24.00	-
SERICEA.....	CWT.	24.00	24.00	-
COM'L BROILERS	LB.	.25	.23	.235
TURKEYS.....	LB.	.35	.35	.305
ALFALFA HAY	TON	42.50	38.50	22.30
LESPEDEZA HAY	TON	36.00	35.00	30.00
SOYBEAN AND				
COWPEA HAY	TON	32.00	32.00	31.40
PEANUT VINE...	TON	20.50	22.00	21.10
OTHER.....	TON	33.00	32.00	-

1/ Estimated average prices for the month for all milk sold at wholesale to plants and dealers.

2/ Preliminary.

3/ Sold by farmers direct to consumers.

4/ The alfalfa hay price is the weighted average of separate kinds, including an allowance for minor kinds.

MOST FEED PRICES HIGHER

Average prices paid by North Carolina farmers for most feed items increased during the month ended May 15, 1954. Farmers were paying \$4.20 per hundred weight for all mixed dairy feed compared to \$4.15 per hundred last month.

High protein feeds were also considerably higher as soybean meal, cottonseed meal and meat scrap were up 40, 15 and 40 cents per hundred weight, respectively.

All the poultry feeds were also costing farmers slightly more as laying mash and broiler growing mash were up 10 cents while the poultry ration and scratch grain were up 5 cents per hundred (See the table below for these prices and comparisons).

FEED PRICES PAID BY FARMERS

FEED PER HUNDREDWEIGHT	N. C.		U. S.	
	Apr. 15 1954	May 15 1954	Apr. 15 1954	May 15 1954
	<i>DOLLARS</i>			
Mixed Dairy Feed				
Under 29% Protein				
All.....	4.15	4.20	4.09	4.06
16% Protein.....	3.95	4.00	4.01	3.97
18% Protein.....	4.15	4.20	4.08	4.07
20% Protein.....	4.40	4.50	4.29	4.32
24% Protein.....	4.40	4.50	4.51	4.53
29% & over.....	5.10	5.20	5.15	5.25
High Protein Feeds				
Linseed Meal.....	-	-	5.01	5.25
Soybean Meal.....	5.60	6.00	5.53	5.99
Cottonseed Meal..	4.05	4.20	4.28	4.42
Meat Scrap.....	6.10	6.50	5.98	6.58
Grain By-Products				
Bran.....	3.70	3.70	3.51	3.36
Middlings.....	3.85	3.90	3.60	3.55
Corn Meal.....	4.65	4.60	3.80	3.82
Corn Gluten.....	-	-	3.95	4.01
Poultry Feed				
Laying Mash.....	5.30	5.40	5.01	5.10
Scratch Grain....	4.55	4.60	4.37	4.38
Broiler Growing				
Mash.....	5.50	5.60	5.41	5.51
Poultry Ration 1/	4.38	4.43	3.93	3.97

1/ Average of prices paid for commercial feeds and prices received for grain.

N. C. LAND VALUES (Cont'd)

tucky with an index of 309.

The decline for North Carolina was slightly less than that for the nation as a whole, as this index dropped about 6 percent during the year.

LEAF TOBACCO STOCKS UP

Tobacco dealers and manufacturers in the United States and Puerto Rico reported a total of 4,539 million pounds (farm-sales-weight) of leaf tobacco in their inventories as of April 1, 1954. This total is 54 million pounds above the figure a year earlier. The 1953 crop was in stocks by April 1 with the exception of an estimated 65 million pounds made up of Maryland, Puerto Rican, and small quantities of several cigar types.

Included in the above stocks as of April 1, 1954 were 693 million pounds (farm-sales-weight) of leaf under government loans. Of this total, flue-cured loan stocks were 308 million pounds. Burley 265 million, fire-cured 56.2 million, dark air-cured 39.8 million, Maryland 7.7 million, and cigar leaf 16.9 million.

For the southern types, flue-cured stocks were a little larger than those on hand the previous April 1, Burley holdings were up 3 percent, while the level of Maryland stocks was about the same. Fire-cured holdings were down 5 percent from a year earlier, and dark air-cured stocks were very slightly lower. For the cigar leaf types, stocks this April 1 of the filler types declined 6 percent, binder holdings were 3 percent lower and shade-grown holdings were 8 percent below the level of a year earlier. Stocks of foreign-grown cigarette leaf had increased 10 percent compared with the previous April 1.

LOCAL MARKET POULTRY FEED-PRICE RATIOS

Poultry Feed price Ratio 1/	N. C.		U. S.	
	April 1954	May 1954	April 1954	May 1954
Egg-Feed (laying mash)	8.7	8.8	8.9	8.3
Farm Chicken Feed 2/	5.0	4.7	5.3	4.9
Broiler-Feed (Broiler Mash)	4.5	4.1	4.5	4.3
Turkey Feed 2/	8.0	7.9	8.3	7.7

1/ Pounds of feed equal in value to 1 dozen eggs, 1 pound farm chickens, 1 pound broilers and 1 pound turkeys.

2/ Poultry Ration.

COMMERCIAL CATTLE SLAUGHTER SETS RECORD

Total commercial slaughter of cattle, calves, sheep and lambs, and hogs in North Carolina during April 1954 amounted to 20,316,000 pounds liveweight. This was 13 percent below the 23,460,000 pounds slaughtered during March and barely short of the all-time April high of 20,428,000 pounds reached in 1953. Cattle slaughter during April of this year at 7,932,000 pounds liveweight was the highest of record for the month, while calf slaughter at 872,000 pounds was the highest of the month since 1950. Hog slaughter, on the other hand, at 11,512,000 pounds liveweight during April was the lowest for the month since 1951.

Production of red meat by commercial slaughter plants in the United States during April totaled 1,820 million pounds. April production was 10 percent less than the 2,021 million pounds produced in March and 2 percent less than the 1,863 million pounds produced in April 1953. Meat production during the first 4 months this year totaled 7,642 million pounds, just slightly more than the corresponding period in 1953.

National beef production in April totaled 990 million pounds. This was 7 percent less than in March and about the same as April last year. Meanwhile, production of veal during April totaled 111 million pounds, 8 percent below March, but 9 percent above April 1953. Pork production totaled 661 million pounds during April. This was 14 percent less than March and 7 percent less than April last year. Total lard production in April amounted to 153 million pounds and was 12 percent less than the 174 million pounds produced in both March this year and April last year. A total of 58 million pounds of mutton and lamb was produced in April. This was 5 percent below the production a month earlier but equal to the production of April last year. Poultry meat production during April totaled 242 million pounds, ready-to-cook basis, 2 percent less than in April 1953 and 50 percent above the 1943-52 average April production.

NORTH CAROLINA AND UNITED STATES LIVESTOCK SLAUGHTER

SPECIES	April				January-April Total			
	Number Slaughtered		Total Liveweight		Number Slaughtered		Total Liveweight	
	1953	1954	1953	1954	1953	1954	1953	1954
	<i>Thousand Head</i>		<i>Thousand Pounds</i>		<i>Thousand Head</i>		<i>Thousand Pounds</i>	
N. C.								
Cattle	8.6	10.2	6,744	7,932	33.2	43.2	26,447	33,757
Calves	4.4	5.1	725	872	15.1	19.4	2,601	3,303
Sheep & Lambs	0.1	-	9	-	0.3	0.3	33	26
Hogs	62.0	54.0	12,950	11,512	263.0	229.0	55,102	49,245
TOTAL	75.1	69.3	20,428	20,316	311.6	291.9	84,183	86,331
	<i>Million Head</i>		<i>Million Pounds</i>		<i>Million Head</i>		<i>Million Pounds</i>	
U. S.								
Cattle	1.8	1.9	1,765	1,796	6.9	7.8	6,671	7,404
Calves	0.9	1.0	182	199	3.3	4.0	656	797
Sheep & Lambs	1.2	1.2	121	121	5.1	5.1	514	510
Hogs	5.5	4.7	1,254	1,143	25.3	21.1	5,854	5,012
TOTAL	9.4	8.8	3,322	3,259	40.6	38.0	13,695	13,723

* Includes slaughter under Federal inspection and other wholesale and retail slaughter; excludes farm slaughter.

THE LIVESTOCK AND MEAT SITUATION

Hog production is turning upward. A March survey in 6 Corn Belt States showed a sizable expansion in winter-farrowed pigs and prospects for a greater increase in total spring farrowings than the 6 percent rise planned last fall. Hog slaughter in the second half of 1954 is expected to exceed that of the same time last year. Prices of hogs, which in April were a record for the month, will probably undergo more than the average or normal seasonal decline this fall as the early farrowed pigs start to market. Cattle slaughter, however, is expected to level out, unless drought becomes so severe as to increase marketings. Lamb slaughter will likely average a little less than last year. Commercial production of all meat the rest of this year is expected to be nearly as large as a year earlier. Production in the first quarter was about the same as in the same period of 1953. It included more beef, less pork, and about the same quantity of lamb as a year before.

The 1954 cattle slaughter will include more cows and fewer steers than last year. The slaughter supply of fed cattle will be nearly as large as in 1953. Although 9 percent fewer cattle were on feed January 1, since that date more cattle than a year ago have moved into feedlots and by April 1 the number on feed was only 2 to 3 percent less than last April.

The slaughter outlook indicates that prices of most classes of meat animals will undergo seasonal declines at various times later this year. The general average of prices is not likely to be much different from last year.

Prices of lambs and the better grades of cattle, as well as hogs, were higher in late April than in April 1953. Prices of lower grades of cattle were a little below April of last year. Top grade steers may average seasonally lower this spring. Reductions are expected to be small, and fed steer prices may prove fairly stable for the year as a whole. Prices for most other classes of meat animals will probably decline seasonally in the second half of the year. Cattle off range are expected to sell for roughly the same price as last summer and fall. Lamb prices, also dropping seasonally, will be affected by the

abundant supply of beef. The prospective declines in prices of hogs are likely to begin earlier than usual. However, they start from an unusually high level and prices this fall will probably still be favorable to producers.

Hog production will likely continue upward. With the hog-corn price ratio above average the past year, the 1954 fall pig crop is expected to increase around 10 percent from last fall. A further increase next spring is probable. If these increases are moderate, the pork supply per person would be considerably below previous highs and prices for hogs next year, though substantially below this spring, would probably provide average returns to producers. A greatly expanded production would bring sharper declines.

Milk-feed price ratios will be well below average this spring and summer. This will not affect milk output during pasture season, assuming normal weather, but may tend to discourage further increases later on.

THE FEED SITUATION

Prospects for 1954 feed crops are generally favorable. Although drought conditions continue in areas of the Southwest, rains over much of the Great Plains and Midwest during April and early May greatly improved the moisture situation in this area. The condition of pastures and hay crops on May 1 was near average. Larger acreages of oats, barley, and sorghum grains than in 1953 are in prospect. Seeding and early growth of oats and barley through early May had made about normal progress in most areas.

During the first half of the 1953-54 feeding season, farmers fed their livestock about the same quantity of grain and other concentrates as in that period of 1952-53. Exports of feed grains, however, were somewhat smaller than a year earlier. In the last half of the feeding season (April-September), the quantity of feed grains fed to livestock probably will be a little larger than a year earlier, as farmers are expanding production of hogs and poultry. Exports of feed grains, however, are expected to continue well below those of a year earlier.

Average Prices Paid By Farmers For Clothing

ITEMS	UNIT	NORTH CAROLINA			UNITED STATES		
		DEC. 15 1953	MAR. 15 1953	MAR. 15 1954	DEC. 15 1953	MAR. 15 1953	MAR. 15 1954
		- DOLLARS -					
SUITS, WOOL, 1 PAIR PANTS..	EACH	40.00	39.50	42.00	42.10	42.10	42.40
EXTRA TROUSERS, WOOLEN....	PAIR	10.50	10.50	11.00	10.90	10.90	11.00
TROUSERS, COTTON.....	PAIR	3.80	3.90	3.70	3.89	3.89	3.89
OVERALLS.....	PAIR	3.25	3.30	3.30	3.36	3.43	3.37
SHIRTS, COTTON, WORK.....	EACH	2.10	2.15	2.10	1.83	1.84	1.83
SOCKS, COTTON, WORK.....	PAIR	.31	.30	.32	.298	.296	.304
UNDERSHIRTS.....	EACH	.65	.63	.65	.623	.624	.638
SHORTS.....	PAIR	.75	.76	.77	.751	.749	.768
SHOES, WORK, MEN'S.....	PAIR	6.90	6.60	6.60	6.81	6.74	6.90
BOOTS, RUBBER, KNEE-LENGTH	PAIR	5.90	6.00	6.20	6.04	6.04	6.11
DRESSES, HOUSE, PERCALE...	EACH	3.05	2.90	3.10	3.03	3.04	3.06
RAYON PANTIES.....	PAIR	.61	.60	.60	.608	.617	.617
SHOES OR OXFORDS, WOMEN'S.	PAIR	5.20	5.20	5.10	5.37	5.35	5.41
MUSLIN, UNBLEACHED, 36" WIDE	YARD	.28	.29	.28	.305	.307	.306
PERCALE, 36" WIDE.....	YARD	.47	.40	.40	.454	.456	.456

MOST CLOTHING PRICES UP

Average prices paid by North Carolina farmers for most clothing items on March 15, 1954 were above those being paid on the same date a year ago. Wool suits, wool trousers, cotton socks, undershirts, shorts, rubber boots and house dresses registered price increases during the year.

However, farmers were paying slightly less for cotton trousers, cotton work shirts, shoes and muslin on March 15, 1954 than a year ago (See table above).

MOST FURNITURE PRICES LOWER

In general, North Carolina farmers were paying slightly lower prices for selected furniture items on March 15, 1954 than a year earlier. Farmers were paying less for rugs, living room suites, bedsteads, mattresses, bed springs, kitchen cabinets and automatic washing machines.

These decreases were off-set to some extent by higher prices paid for dining room suites, kitchen stoves and wringer type washing machines (See table below for the comparisons).

AVERAGE PRICES PAID BY FARMERS FOR FURNITURE

ITEMS	UNIT	NORTH CAROLINA			UNITED STATES		
		DEC. 15 1953	MAR. 15 1953	MAR. 15 1954	DEC. 15 1953	MAR. 15 1953	MAR. 15 1954
		<u>- DOLLARS -</u>					
RUGS, AXMINSTER 9' X 12'.....	EACH	76.00	76.00	72.00	81.30	84.10	79.40
RUGS, FELT BASE 9' X 12'.....	EACH	11.50	11.00	11.00	10.80	10.40	10.90
DINING ROOM SUITES.....	EACH	260.00	250.00	260.00	249.00	242.00	251.00
LIVING ROOM SUITES.....	EACH	155.00	155.00	150.00	185.00	184.00	183.00
BEDROOM SUITES.....	EACH	150.00	145.00	145.00	176.00	172.00	174.00
BEDSTEADS, METAL, DOUBLE.....	EACH	14.50	15.00	14.50	15.40	15.10	15.60
MATTRESSES 54" FELTED COTTON.....	EACH	26.50	27.50	25.00	23.20	23.80	23.00
BED SPRINGS, DOUBLE, SAGLESS.....	EACH	20.00	19.50	19.00	19.40	19.20	19.20
KITCHEN CABINETS.....	EACH	59.00	59.00	56.00	58.90	58.00	59.20
STOVES, 6-HOLE KITCHEN RANGES.....	EACH	105.00	91.00	105.00	117.00	116.00	116.00
WASHING MACHINE, WRINGER TYPE, ELEC.	EACH	135.00	130.00	135.00	134.00	133.00	133.00
WASHING MACHINE, AUTOMATIC, ELEC..	EACH	275.00	290.00	275.00	281.00	291.00	279.00

APRIL HATCHINGS HIGHEST OF RECORD

Commercial hatcheries in North Carolina produced 8,830,000 chicks during April 1954, the highest April output of record. By comparison, chick production during the month was about 1 percent above the 8,718,000 produced during March of this year and about 16 percent above the 7,613,000 hatched during April 1953. On May 1, 1954 hatcheries in the State received an average price of \$14.00 per hundred for straight-run heavy and heavy cross-breed chicks and \$15.50 for straight-run light breeds.

The U. S. output of chicks by commercial hatcheries during April was 7 percent larger than a year ago and 4 percent above average. The number of chicks produced during the month totaled 308,869,000, compared with 287,468,000 in April last year and the 1948-52 April average of 295,920,000. A slower demand for chicks is indicated by the 2 percent decrease in eggs in incubators on May 1. The lower demand reflects the sharp drop in egg prices and the prospect of increased feed costs.

POULT OPERATIONS

The number of heavy breed poults hatched in the United States during April totaled 13,711,000, compared with 12,762,000 during April last year -- an increase of 7 percent. Light breed poults hatched during the month totaled 2,332,000, compared with 2,270,000 in April a year ago, an increase of 3 percent. Production of heavy breed poults during the first 4 months of this year totaled 27,298,000, compared with 25,215,000 during the same months last year, an increase of 8 percent. The production of light breed poults hatched during the period January through April totaled 7,596,000, compared with 6,106,000 during the same period in 1953 -- an increase of 24 percent. The number of turkey eggs reported in incubators on May 1 was - heavy breed eggs 22,423,000 and light breed eggs 4,371,000. No comparisons are available with a year ago for eggs in incubators.

AGRICULTURAL OUTLOOK FOR 1954

Farmers' gross income, expenses and realized net income may all be a little lower in 1954 than in 1953. With the volume of farm marketings perhaps slightly reduced from last year, and with prices not quite as high, farmers' cash receipts from marketings and their realized gross income will probably be down a little from 1953. Farm production costs will also be lower this year, but it is not expected that they can be reduced enough to fully offset the expected decline in gross income. Consequently, realized net income may be down from last year's figure of 12.8 billion dollars, possibly as much as 4 or 5 percent. However, if drought conditions in the southern and central Great Plains should widen, the drop in income could be more severe.

Marketings of livestock and livestock products will remain at a high level in 1954, and may exceed last year's record volume. Similarly, cash receipts from livestock and products may, on the whole, compare rather favorably with last year. Somewhat lower receipts from dairy products, even though the increased flow of milk will partly compensate for the lower price support level this year, may be largely offset by increases for other items including hogs and possibly cattle. On the other hand, crop marketings, assuming average yields, will probably be from 5 to 10 percent smaller than last year, and total crop receipts may be down in about the same proportion, with most of the decline in such crops as cotton and wheat whose acreage has been curtailed.

Total farm production expenses will probably show only a small decline in 1954. Prices of purchased feed and seed are lower than a year earlier, and farmers are likely to spend less on these items. Smaller plantings this year may also result in some reduction in total expenditures on hired labor and fertilizer. On the other hand, depreciation charges on farm buildings and machinery and expenditures for most industrial commodities used in farm production are likely to remain close to 1953 levels, and some further increase is expected in farm-mortgage interest charges and in farm-property taxes.

FARM REPORT

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COMPARISON OF PRICES RECEIVED BY U. S. FARMERS AND PARITY PRICES

COMMODITY	PRICES RECEIVED BY FARMERS		PARITY OR COMPARABLE PRICES ^{1/}		AVERAGE PRICES AS PERCENTAGE OF PARITY	
	APR. 15 1954	MAY 15 1954	APR. 15 1954	MAY 15 1954	APR. 15 1954	MAY 15 1954
	<u>DOLLARS</u>	<u>DOLLARS</u>	<u>DOLLARS</u>	<u>DOLLARS</u>	<u>PERCENT</u>	<u>PERCENT</u>
COTTON, LB.....	.3157	.3217	.3509	.3509	90	92
WHEAT, BU.....	2.06	2.00	2.50	2.50	82	80
CORN, BU.....	1.45	1.47	1.82	1.82	80	81
OATS, BU.....	.780	.766	.880	.883	89	87
BARLEY, BU.....	1.10	1.08	1.37	1.37	80	79
RYE, BU.....	1.07	1.02	1.71	1.72	63	59
BEEF CATTLE, CWT..	17.10	17.60	21.20	21.30	81	83
HOGS, CWT.....	26.60	25.70	20.80	20.80	128	124
LAMBS, CWT.....	21.80	21.80	23.10	23.20	94	94
CHICKENS, ALL LB.	.237	.225	.300	.301	79	75
EGGS DOZ.....	.350	.331	.470	.471	86 ^{4/}	80 ^{4/}
MILK, WHLSE, CWT. ^{2/}	3.68	3.50 ^{3/}	4.75	4.77	82 ^{4/}	82 ^{4/}

^{1/} Effective parity prices as computed currently in months indicated using base period prices and indexes then in effect.

^{2/} Estimated average price for the month for all milk sold at wholesale to plants and dealers.

^{3/} Preliminary.

^{4/} Percentage of seasonally adjusted prices to parity prices.